# Amnocments. EMICAN THEATRE \$ 15 Faust. OU THEATRE \$ 15 The Tarrytown Widow. ADWAY THEATRE \$ 15 De Angelis. S. THEATRE S.15 The Circus Girl. S. THEATRE S.15 The Circus Girl. MUSLE Wax Works, Grand Concerts and Cine

and a Rit of Old Cholses.

GARDEN THEATRE - \$ 30 - The First Violin.

GARRICK THEATRE - \$ 20 - The Little Minister.

ORAND OPERA HOUSE - Lord Chumley.

GRAND CENTRAL PALACE - 1 P. M. to 10:30 P. M.-Health Exposition.

PLARELEM OPERA HOUSE S.—The Highwayman.

PLARELEM OPERA HOUSE S.—The Highwayman.

KEITH'S Noon to 11 p. m.—Vaudeville.

KNICKSERBOCKER THEATRE—S-15—The Bride-Elect.

VOCTED D DIALS S.—AU Bain. KOSTER & BIALS - S - Au Baln.
LYCKUM THEATHE S:30 - The Moth and the Flame.
MALISON SQUARE GARDEN - 2 to 11 P. M. Electrical

OLYMPIA-8:15-Adg/e. PASTOR'S-12:30 to 11 p. m.-Vaudeville. SAM T. JACK'S THEATRE- 2 and S-Burlesque.

Inder to Advertisements. 4-6 Marriages & Deaths 1 Miscellaneous
6 New Publications
4 Ocean Steamers
6 Proposals
1 Railroads
6 Real Estate
4-7 Religious Notices res and Scorms 12 1 Hallron 22 and Scorms 12 6 Real Estate. 22 A Notices 12 67 Religious Notice 24 Sits Wantef. 12 4 7 School Agendies 24 Sits Wantefs 12 1 Special Notices 24 Spring Resorts 24 Steamboals 25 Spring Resorts 25 Spr

# New York Daily Tribune

p Wanted ..... 12 2 The Turf.

ial Meetings, 12

FRIDAY, MAY 13, 1898.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—San Juan de Porto Rico was bombarded by Admiral Sampson's fleet; Morro Fort was reduced to ruins; the population fled to the interior. —— Four members of the of revolution in Italy and compromising leaders of the Republican, Socialist and Anarchist parties; the Swiss Government announces that the bands of Italians forming to march into their own country will not be suffered to cross the bands.

Senate: The War Revenue bill was reported from the Finance Committee by Mr. Allison; the Labor Arbitration bill was passed.

House: Ellis for organization of a volunteer naval auxiliary force and a coast signal corps were passed.

were passed.

DOMESTIC.—The Navy Department received a dispatch from Admiral Dewey reporting the destruction of another Spanish warship and that he was maintaining the blockade of Manlia.

General Merritt accepted command of the expedition to the Philippines. — The departure of General Miles from Washington to assume command of the Cuban army of invasion at Tampa was postponed. — The question of adequate water supply for troops to go to Cuba engaged attention at Tampa. — About half of the troops at Chickamauga started for Tampa and the remainder are expected to be under way to-day. — Fire destroyed a grain elevator excavation will everrun the estimates, \$500,000.

at Hempstead on its way to the front.

The Plat Regiment left Camp Black at Hempstead on its way to the front.

The British steamer Menantic reported sighting Spanish warshipa off Nantucket Shoals, and extra precautions were taken for the protection of this harbor.

The sachems of the Tammany Society were installed, and resolutions indorsing the Administration and praising Reardorsing the Administration and praising RearAdmiral Deway and his men were passed at a
largely attended meeting of the society.

The Union League Club elected Rear-Admiral
Dewey an honorary member. — The Republican County Committee held a special meeting
to decide upon the rules for the Republican
party in the county of New-York, which are to
govern the election delegates at the primaries
on June 7. — Controller Coler announced
that in view of Corporation Counsel Whalen's
latest outpilon he would probably begin soon 'o = Stocks were irregular and

THE WEATHER.-Indications for to-day: Showery and warmer. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 71 degrees, lowest, 54; average, 62%

# STANDING FROM UNDER.

The illustrious Mr. Whalen, Counsel to the Corporation, has changed his mind on the subject of municipal indebtedness to the extent of about \$20,000,000. Furthermore, it is understood that several powerful intellects are now at work with the expectation of being able to any Germany has in the Philippines. But this announce in the near future that they have put about \$4,000,000 more where it will do the least harm, and that the former city of New-York had not exceeded its constitutional limit on the day when it ceased to do business as a separate | forbearance on the part of Germany at Manila. municipal entity. It will be remembered that several weeks ago the Corporation Counsel delivered an official opinion in his most authoritative manner from the text that a debt is a debt, and that our confiding Controller employed it extensively in his subsequent demonstration that the consolidated city had violated the constitution to the amount of \$50,000,000. Almost immediately thereafter, Mr. Croker having sailed for Europe and taken the courage of his convictions with him, the administration began to get rattled, and it has been painfully endeavoring to find out ever since when a debt is not a debt. It is only just to the Controller to say that he was spryer than his colleagues, and now has the personal satisfaction of seeing the Corporation

Counsel come in a bad second. Not being in the confidence of the municipal administration we cannot describe in detail its commonly hard upon Spain for Germany to levy progress toward a less perilous position than that which it so jauntily occupied a few weeks problematic whether they could be justified and ago. But our supposition is that somebody who knows a thing or two, and who has to be heard | ereign to protect the property of strangers domiwhen he chooses to speak, caught the Corpora-, ciled within his jurisdiction with all the efforts tion Counsel alone, and then in the seclusion in his power. But there is no proof that the which a private office grants said to him: "Look "here, Whalen, you have made just about the any rate, it appears to have given to German "stupidest mistake in the history of Tammany "politics. You haven't a legal leg to stand on in this debt-limit business. Fitch, who has forgot-"ten more about municipal finance than you are "ever likely to learn, although he hasn't forgot-"ten much that was worth remembering, has be directed against this country. That would "riddled the statement which Coler based largely "on your assumptions, and, in fact, has made law. The adoption of a belligerent domicile by "monkeys of both of you. But that isn't the "most deadly part of your work. We could That is the principle, and from it there is no "stand legal opinions and financial calculations "which were merely ridiculous, but what do you "suppose we are going to say to contractors who "have been held up, with about six thousand "laboring men behind them? The quicker you "ascertain that their contracts are valid and "their men can be paid the better."

That the Corporation Counsel listened, and, having listened, saw a light, is, in our opinion. to put it mildly. There is every reason to believe he saw a conflagration. The result was witnessed yesterday by an anxious community which is not unwilling to be diverted by news unconnected with the war. The man who after lying twenty years in a loathsome dungeon had a happy thought one morning and, opening the door, walked out did not reverse his former status more comically than did Whalen his when he released twenty millions of liabilities from the clutches of the constitution. Remark-

ble of improving under competent instruction.

#### THE FIRST VICTIMS.

Death goes hand in hand with war. It is the expected that happens when men fall on the battle-field. It is a matter for wonder that our first decisive victory at Manila should have cost no American lives. Perhaps since then we have been a little inclined to think of war as a spectacle at which we were to look and applaud majestic ships booming away at other machines constructed to be their target. The little brush

Worth Bagley, John Varveres, Elijah B. Tunnell, George B. Meek and J. Denfee are names which will go on record among the patriot heroes of American history. Officer, offer, cook and firemen, each in his place, was doing his duty, and died for his country. They are the few must take all chances and scout for the mean utter demoralization of the work. Mr. safety of the many. Somers knew he went to not know how many more may follow them, the account. but as the first victims they will not be forgotten.

It is worth while also to remember that the South furnishes the first sacrifice of this war. of their sons as the first sacrifice for the honor

#### "TO THE VICTORS BELONG THE SPOILS."

A rumor comes from London that Germany will demand a voice in the final disposition of the Philippines. If true, it is most unwelcome and unpleasant. It is always unpleasant to disappoint a friendly Power, and anything that compels such doing is therefore unwelcome. California, which was for a brief time under a And that, if this rumer be true, which we are rot yet by any means prepared to believe. seems to be exactly what must happen. A ent circumstances from the Philippines, and the semi-official German paper gives the report a military governorship was, thanks to the vast denial in general terms, and to that denial reason and friendship prompt the giving of all possible credit. For it must be as evident at Beriin as at Washington that the rumored demand, if actually made, could meet with no reply other that in view of Corporation Counsel Whaten's latest opinion he would probably begin soon to latest the hotest advertiser the best data or responsibilities and demanding the solution of important, elaborate demanding the solution of important, elaborate demanding the solution of important, elaborate and, in some respects, novel problems.

Nevertheless, the assumption of sovereignty Nevertheless, the assumption of sovereignty Nevertheless, the assumption of sovereignty over the Philippines does not mark, as some to problems.

Nevertheless, the best than a courteous advertise the best demanding the solution of important, elaborate and, in some respects, novel problems.

Nevertheless, the assumption of sovereignty over the Philippines does not mark, as some to prove the Philippines does not mark, as some to prove the Philippines does not mark, as some to prove th than a courteous but inflexibly positive refusal. of any one of them, that plan may be considered by this Government. But that the "Con- development of our historic policy. We have cert of the Powers," or even any one of the said there is ample warrant for it. That is of Ensign Bagley and the four sailors who died treaty of peace and be permitted to dictate to for serious consideration.

There is not only no warrant for any such interference in international law, but there is none in equity or in practice. American interests in China are immeasurably greater than country did not demand a voice in Germany's disposition of Kiao-Chau, nor in the general partitioning of the empire which was then begun. Assuredly we have a right to expect the same This Nation trusts to the good faith of Germany for the protection of the rights of its citizens in any part of China which Germany may seize. It is not too much to expect that Germany will similarly trust the good faith of the United States to protect the interests of German subjects in the Philippines. That is merely an application of the greatest German statesman's well-known rule, "Do ut des." The reason and justice of it will certainly be apparent to the German Government, especially to the Emperor, who is himself so largely the Government

The report that Germany is preparing to make heavy claims for damages to property, sustained at Manila and Cavité during the May Day bombardment, seems to require explanation. From whom the indemnity is demanded, or to be demanded, is not announced. It would be unsuch claims against her, and it is exceedingly collected. Of course, it is the duty of a sov-Spanish Government did not do so at Manila. At property there no less protection than to Spanish. So it seems doubtful whether it could be convicted of culpable negligence sufficient to justify a claim for indemnity. It is not to be supposed for a moment that the claims are to be an amazing new departure in international a neutral subjects him to belligerent liabilities. escape. "No Power," said Mr. Marcy fifty years ago, "assailing an enemy's country is re-"quired to discriminate between the subjects of "that country and foreigners domiciled therein, "nor can the latter with any better right than "the former claim indemnity in any case, except "from the country under whose jurisdiction they "have placed themselves." To that principle this country has consistently adhered in more than one case in which its own citizens were the

"To the victors belong the spoils" is a rule that was borrowed from warfare and adopted into politics. Its effects there became disastrous, and it became an object of detestation. But in war, where it originally belonged, it still holds good. The nation that, for self-protection or in the cause of humanity, is compelled to go to war and bear its dreadful burdens, is entitled able man, Whalen. Likely to shine in the lightto enjoy the fruits of the victory it wins. It is

give his mind to it. A trifle slow yet, but capa- shall be restored. No nation ever more strenuously or more successfully insisted upon that from it now, to the affront and injury of a experienced men, the return to Cadiz might friendly Power. If she should, the reply would | have been the only way to save them. doubtless be put with the utmost courtesy and in the very finest language diplomacy can use. a strong fleet might have caused their return, But the English of it would be brief and plain: had it been possible to convey it to the fleet in "Don't meddle with other people's business!"

#### QUEER CANAL WORK.

The testimony before the Canal Investigating at Cardenas should have a sobering effect. It | Committee still continues to be interesting. The brought to us the first fatalities of the war, a revelation that State inspectors, with instrucsorrow already wonderfully delayed. Our gaping tions from their superiors, under threat of restreet crowds may not now think so much of moval for failure to comply, classified earth as war as a picnic. It was easy to feel compassion | rock and enabled contractors to get more for exfor the hundreds of brave Spaniards who died | cavating than they carned, and permitted ashes fighting for a bad cause without having very to be used for filling where gravel was paid for. solemn views of war or of the individual's re- is followed by the statement of A. C. Heims, a sponsibility in it. But the first break in our own former resident engineer, now an employe of ranks, the first sorrow in American homes, must the United States Government, who left the make us realize that this war is no playing mat- | canal because he "could not work in harmony" ter, that it is no matter for individual ambitions, with his superiors, that T. C. Lautze, the first for political wire-pulling, for financial specula- assistant engineer, ordered him to fill out retion, and that the one duty of every man is to ports for three times as much excavation as had help the Government to bring it to a speedy actually been made, and told him to sign esticlose, whether or not he gets the command he | mates in blank. He went to State Engineer wants, or goes in his own militia regiment, or Adams and asked him to accept estimates withsecures a high price for his mules, or has the out his signature, since the figures were dictated taxes levied after his own pet plan. To play to him and he would not assume responsibility with war is to send to their death brave fellows | for saying 3,000 cubic yards had been excavated who have no part of the game, who are the help- when he knew 1,000 cubic yards was a liberal less victims of all selfishness which interferes estimate. The result, as told by him, was: "Mr 'Adams said I could not prove there were only "1,000 yards, and said my judgment was no bet "ter than any one else's, and he would like me "to send the estimate. I left the room, and "signed the statement because of the State En-"gineer's orders."

Mr. Heims also testified to other orders as to first to fall before the Spanish guns, having been allowances to contracters, some of which he reapparently on the dangerous but necessary mis- fused to obey, and said that he had charged slon of drawing the enemy's fire as a prelim- contractors for stone belonging to the State inary step to discovering a safe landing-place which they had used and had been ordered to for troops. The little torpedo-boat seems to omit those items from his bills. He protested have been at the mercy of the batteries, and to to the State Engineer that this was making a have run inshore almost recklessly, but such present to the contractors of \$8,800 of the reckless acts are essential in war, where the State's property, and that the example would Adams then said to charge up the stone, but almost certain death in his little boat at Tripoli, careful examination of the final estimates and he is among our naval immortals. The showed that in at least one case, where he had Winslow's crew paid the price of doing danger- charged \$1,352 for State stone used, that item ous work and will be honored for it. We do had been omitted at some subsequent stage of

Mr Adams has not yet been heard in explanation of this seeming sacrifice of the interests of the State for those of the contractors, and it Ensign Bagley was a native of North Carolina. | tirely devoted to the public welfare, but certain-With his blood he has scaled the union in arms by this cumulative testimony of several subordiof the North and South. A people who once | nate officials that they felt compelled to do what fought against the Stars and Stripes send one | contractors wanted rather than what their conno South after that. We are all Worth Bagley's picion, and suggests that gigantic swindles were planned and perhaps carried out.

The errand on which General Merritt goes to It may not long remain so. There is

American affairs. It marks merely the fuller United States. Powers, shall be admitted as a party to the given in the Constitution and approved by the with him, first sacrifices in this just and necpolicy and practice of the Nation ever since it be- essary war! the victor what disposition shall be made of the came a Nation. Some are arguing that this is a legitimate spoils of war, is entirely too fantastic Union of States exclusively, and that therefore we can properly hold no territory that is not, or is not destined soon to become, a State. Nothing could be more sophistical. This is, indeed, a Union of States. Nothing but a State can be a member of it. But there has been no time since its formation when it has not possessed territory that was not a State and that was not intended ever to be a State. The Constitution ex plicitly provides for such holding of territory and its government. The Federal District is not a State and can never become one. The North west Territory, comprising the present States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin, like reason on the subject of contracts made was not a State in 1783, yet it belonged to the and work done for the city. It still hopes to this country for nearly half a century, yet it is not a State and has little present prospect of also. becoming one. Alaska was acquired by us more than thirty years ago, with no expectation that it would ever become a State, and we have held it without overstraining the Constitution. There is no reason in fact or law or common-sense why we should not similarly acquire and hold other territory, whether directly contiguous with the States, as Florida was, or remotely sepa-

rated from them, as Alaska was. For the task before us in the Australasian seas there is, then, the best of authority in National law and practice. Certainly there is also in international law and practice. And there is, most of all, not only authorization but actual compulsion in good morals. For the leadership in performing it an admirable, perhaps the best possible, choice has been made. General Merritt has had a singularly varied career, uniform conspicuous success. He will now have to solve | debt. some problems entirely new to him, but he will bring to them a preparation predicative of renewed success. The latest development of tra ditional American policy is therefore entered upon under favorable auspices and in full con fidence of a satisfactory consummation

# INVINCIBLE, BECAUSE INVISIBLE.

The dispatches permitted by rigid Spanish censorship to be sent from Cadiz announcing the return of the fleet from St. Vincent and the concentration of all available vessels at Cadiz must be either a deliberate untruth intended to blind this country to some plan or a confession of the failure of the Spaniards, now deprived in part of English engineers and other foreign assistants to handle the delicate and complicated machinery of modern vessels. That the ships may be actually crippled through that cause is possible. The public denial by the Spanish Minister of Marine that the fleet had returned to Cadiz is suffering parties. It will assuredly not renounce useful only as proof that somebody is lying. and for some purpose. That the Cape Verd fleet actually took on board all the coal it could possibly carry, and much more than was needed for a voyage to Cadiz, and was delayed some days waiting for coal transports to arrive, is proved by many eye-witnesses, and it is also proved that it sailed one whole day westward. If the machinery worked even decently, and the fleet had turned northward after that one day, it would have reached Cadiz some time ago. In

ning-change artist business, if he would only entitled to dictate the terms on which peace | that case what end could possibly be served by waiting at St. Vincent for an unusual supply of coal? But if the vessels after some days' westrule than did Germany twenty-seven years ago. 'ward sailing practically broke down and be-It is not to be supposed she will try to depart | came crippled through the incompetence of in-

> News of preparations to meet the vessels with midocean, but it sailed from St. Vincent on Friday morning, April 20, and could not have been overtaken by anything the Spaniards could send from Cadiz or the Canaries after Sampson's fleet sailed, on May 4. If the vessels did not break down so far that it was found impossible to carry out the original object of their westward voyage, what tactical or political object would have prompted the westward start and the backward flight to Cadiz? It is considerably easier to believe that the fleet became crippled, at least as to so many of the vessels that it seemed rulnous to proceed, than to find any other explanation of an extraordinary coaling and westward start, followed by a return, taking in all eleven days.

It is wise that the authorities have not put unlimited trust in this story from Cadiz. Since the Spanish fleet set sail contracts to deliver 10,000 tons of coal at Nova Scotia to some Spanish vessels have been refused, apparently under the order of the Dominion Government regarding such supplies to combatants. But some Spanish vessels were clearly expected to want coal in that quarter. A long and slow voyage northwestward to strike some Northern port, presumably less ready than American fleets in Southern or West India waters, might explain the efforts of Spanish agents to secure coal in Northern waters, and might afford a motive for lying about the return of the fleet to Cadiz. The stories of Spanish vessels seen off the New-England coast are not to be wholly ignored. Yet that course also would call for a measure of foolhardiness, if the state of preparations for defence of Northern ports as late as April 29 was known to Spanish authorities. Less improbable seemed for a time the idea that the Spanish fleet went first to attack the Oregon, but if it did that fleet should have been heard from about Pernambuco before this time.

If the return to Cadiz proves a fact it is probably new evidence of the incapacity of Spaniards to handle modern machinery. It will reto cross the ocean, but found that it would arrive practically unmanageable and incapable of effective fighting. Of necessity, if that were the truth, the Spanish authorities would send out some new falsehood about concentration for the purpose of a great movement about to begin to the Philippines or elsewhere. But, in any case, this Spanish armada may be set down, for the present, as invincible, because invisible,

Better look in Erie Basin for that Spanish and glory of that flag. There is no North and | canal improvement operation in a maze of sus- | fleet. As likely as not it thought that the safest place to hide was right where the enemy would least expect it.

> newspaper advertiser who has been accustomed to content himself with the retiring modesty of the Philippines is thus far unique in American | display types of reasonable dimensions must feel put upon and neglected. He has for years paid for space on the understanding that he could attract the public notice to his wares by reading matter announcements which the average reader might otherwise ignore. A page of headlines may satisfy some seekers for news but it is hard to see what the advertiser gets for headlines more than tell the news and discourage perusal of the text. A reasonable typographical arrangement of news matter, not merely to tickle curtosity, but to satisfy ap-There is thus a prospect of a prolonged military | petite, still gives the honest advertiser the best

Peace to the ashes and henor to the memory

"How sleep the brave who sink to rest By all their country's wishes blest! When Spring with dewy fingers cold Returns to deck their hallowed mould, She there shall dress a sweeter sod Than Fancy's feet have ever trod.

"By fairy hands their knell is rung; By forms unseen their dirge is sung; There Honor comes, a pligrim gray, To bless the turf that wraps their clay; And Freedom shall awhile repair To dwell, a weeping hermit, there!"

Tammany has been scared into something United States. New-Mexico has belonged to prevent rapid transit, but public opinion, if adequately expressed, can carry that point

The Tribune called attention some months ago to a movement then organized with the object of raising the sum of \$100,000, the debt which is owing by the trustees of Barnard College for the necessary equipment of the new colissue will be found a statement of what has at present been accomplished toward this end. Two days ago only the sum of \$23,000 had been subscribed, but an anonymous donor has now come the balance of the \$100,000 be raised by October 3 next. This leaves \$52,000 still to be received. The trustees of the college are naturally most anxious that this sum should be raised before the time specified has expired. It is hoped that the well-to-do people of New-York, who have al ways responded generously to appeals for edu cational purposes, will soon provide the amount only in its unswerving fidelity to duty and its required to free this admirable institution from

# PERSONAL.

Colonel George E. Waring, jr., of this city, lectured in Baltimore on Welnesday evening on "The Sanitary Treatment of Water-Borne Wastes in Town and Country."

The Rev. Donaldson Guthrie, of Walkerton, Ontario, Canada, has been called to the pastorate of the First Presbyterian Church of Baltimore.

General H. B. Carrington was to deliver the address yesterday at the commencement exercises of University, Raleigh, N. C., but he was unable to do so because the War Department has ordered him into active service. In his letter of explanatio he said: "I know that your own people of proper age and physical fitness, will render service in spirit of true patriotism not surpassed by any. I spirit of true patriotism not surpassed by any. I know of what I write. Your infantry and cavalry, aiready in the Regular Army, in spite of the exaggerated reports of the misconduct of a few, have proved themselves to be good soldiers. I knew the 25th Regiment on the plains, and it will do good service wherever engaged. Its gailant colonel, Andrew S. Burt, served in my own regiment, the 18th, from 1861 until promoted, and his confidence in his men will stand the battle test as well as any."

"General Wheeler, of Alabama," says the Wash ington correspondent of "The Chicago Record," "was the first man to volunteer. Six months ago he wrote a letter to the President offering his ser vices and asking a commission in case of war with War Department at least twice a week and some ties became threatening. General Wheeler is a very eccentric man. He is known in the House of Representatives as 'Jack-in-the-box' because of a way he has of suddenly jumping up from behind his

desk on all occasions. He is very slight of stature and does not weigh more than one hundred or one hundred and ten pounds, and he runs around Washington like a boy, his nervous energy and zeal being apparently inexhaustible. The General is sixtytwo years old, is a graduate of West Point Military Academy and served two years in New-Mexico before the war broke out. When Alabama seceded he resigned and became a leutenant of artillery, being promoted rapidly until he commanded the cavalry corps in General Joe Johnston's army, with the rank of lieutenant-general.

A Washington correspondent of "The Chicago Tribune" says that Theodore Roesevelt objects term "Roosevelt's Rough Riders," as applied to the regiment of which he is to be lieutenant-"Don't call them rough riders," he says, "and don't call them cowboys. Call them mounted riflemen. If any man believes this regiment will go on the hippodrome order he has made a bleed-ing mistake—particularly when we get in the midet of the fight."

Although he is eighty years old, George Jacob Holyoake is busy delivering lectures in London. He is in excellent health, and takes an active interest in the affairs of the world.

Sir Charles Gavan Duffy relates that he once had put into his hands by a hostess a volume containing some of his own poems, and was asked for his "Dreadful drivel," replied the modest Sir Charles. His hostess flushed. "I don't mind your laughing at me," she said, "but pray don't laugh at verses which came to me from the very heart of my husband when we first knew each other and which I will treasure to my

#### THE TALK OF THE DAY.

A former compositor of "The Milwaukee Jourwho is now working in London, writes to that paper about the general sympathy for this country in England. Here is an extract from his letter: "The 'devil' in the office yesterday said: Spain's got a good navy, they say, but we'll lick 'em.' 'But, my boy,' I replied, 'it's America that is fighting Spain, not England, 'Oh, well,' he said, but we're on their side, ain't we?" And that just and child over here feels like our printer's devilthat we are on your side. I hope the war will be Power goes to Spain's assistance, then England will join, and we'll see the Stars and Stripes and the Union Jack flying side by side. Willing or unwilling, the Government here could not be for the people are a unit on this matter and would march to the houses of Parliament here if America was hard pressed by a European combination and this Government were slow about the matter.

His Report.—"I've just written a fine report."
aid the general in Havana. "I wish I could send it."
But you haven't the face to claim any more vic-

"Not exactly. But I have described how we are harassing the American ships. We've got some of 'em all tied up. They don't dare leave for fear we'll get away."—(Washington Star.

Says "The Troy Times": "Theodore velt. who resigned the position of Assistant Secretary of the Navy in order to enter active service with the Army, is afraid that Spain get under way. Roosevelt's predicament reminds his friend, Professor Proctor, of the story of the ungster who was looking at an illustrated Bible and found a picture of Dantel in the lions' den. After gazing at it intently for a few moments, the lad began to cry. What are you crying for, Johnny" asked his mother. 'The big lions in front are going to eat up Daniel pretty soon, and the lion sobbed Johnny."

Attorney-You say the defendant kissed you in a

dark room?
Fair Plaintiff—Yes, sir.
"Will you please explain to the court he came to enter a dark room with the defenda 'Oh, it wasn't dark when we went in I the light out afterward."—(Chicago News. "The Toronto Globe" prints a cartoon represent-

ing Columbia thus addressing Europe flattered by your respectful interest in my operations, but may I call your attention to the un-Turk at your side? I am ending the hapter of tyranny on this continent-go thou and IN A HAMMOCK SHROUD.

When my turn comes, dear shipmates all, Oht do not weep for me; Wrap me in my hammock tight.

Wrap me in my hammock tight,
And put me into the sea;
For it's no good weeping
When a shipmate's sleeping,
And the long watch keeping
At the bottom of the sea. But think of me sometimes and say:
"He did his duty right;
And strove the best he knew to please
His captain in tha fight";
But it's no good weeping
When a shipmate's sleeping.
And the long watch keeping
Through the long long night

And let my epitaph be these words:
"Cleared from this port, alone,
A craft that was stanch, and sound, and true—
Destination unknown":
And it's no good weeping
When a shipmate's sleeping,

And the long watch keeping.
All alone, all alone.

And mark this well my shipmates dear.
Alone the long night through.
Up there in the darkness belind the stars
I'll look out sharp for you,
So it's no good weeping.
When a shipmate's sleeping.
And the long watch keeping
All the long night through.
—(Earrett Eastman in Chap Book.

Charles Boone, who has been appointed as a naval cadet at Annapolis, has supported himself and his mother and gained a good education by

selling papers in Dayton, Ohlo, and was the only one of fifty applicants for the appointment who did not have recommendations from wealthy men. Little Dick-Papa, didn't you tell mamma we must

Fapa-1 did, my son.
Little Dick-Well, I was thinking that if you'd
get me a pony I shouldn't wear out so many shoes. -(Tit-Bits.

An English paper speaks of James Whitcomb Riley's last book as showing "another charming and wholesome side of New-England village life."

Appalling Prospect.—Everett Wrest.—Do you know the doctors say the American people is gradually killing theirselves off with overwork? Dismai Dawson.—Yes, an' it semetimes worries me to think what's to become of us when they ain't nobody left but us.—Indianapolis Journal.

# "The Atlanta Journal" has received the following

to the Jirnol, Atlantir, Ga.:

I have bin told bi Tom Brooks thet thar is sum sort ov misondorstanding betwix this yere Ny.

Nited State an' Englint, er Tirkey, or Afriky, er sum yuther furrin kuntry, an' I wanter kno et thar iz enny danger off anything a bustin' clost about Rock pile. I have tist put a knew ruff on mi harn an I want two call attention so hit wont busheld off.

he shott off.

Now I like to live heer at Rock pile, but of that iz any prospect off anything a drappin' round erbout heer I hav got bizziness in Tennnysea.

Please teligraft to that that flyin' squadron not to light down on mi farm an squash in the knew ruff. Yoars troly,

ARCH JOHNSON. The rate of interest in the savings banks of

France is 3% per cent, and the last statistics published show an aggregate deposit of \$680,000,000, More than half the depositors are women, mostly belonging to the working classes, and of all the adult inhabitants of France one in four is a de-

Sarcastic Inquirer—What good will it do you to take your bleycle with you to Cuba?
Prospective Soldier—If I become homesick, sir, I can puncture one of my tires and breathe my native air again.—(Chicago Tribune

# "BREAKING IT GENTLY."

THIRTY HOURS OF NEWS AT MADRID From The London Daily News.

From The London Daily News.

General Weyler has been reported as saying he did not consider it his duty to wrap up rifle balls in wadding lest they should hurt the enemy. Spanish Ministers are apparently more considerate of human feelings than is General Weyler. They also are stanch believers in the virtues of cotton wool. A crushing Spanish defeat would be too great a shock to the nerves of the Spanish people, and so the ill news is ingentiquely wrapped up in wadding until it is transformed into a Spanish victory. The following diarry gives the Spanish prescription for a humane method of breaking ill news to a proud and excitable people:

Sunday (afternoon)—Reports received in Madrid of navai battle in the Philippines. Minister of Marine "highly pleased," and telegraphs his congratulations.

Sunday (evening)—Some Spanish losses, but "greatly increased enthusiasm, in view of the fact that the American Squadron was obliged to retreat." Sunday (8 p. m.)—"Our fleet engaged the enemy in a brilliant combat. They obliged the enemy, with heavy loss, to change position and maneuvre repeatedly."

Sunday (10:30 p. m.)—"Minister of Marine announces the victory of the Spanish loss serious, but honorable."

Monday (afternoon)—"Spanish loss serious, but honorable."

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orable.

Monday (afternoon)—"Victory of the Americans has been complete; Cavité razed to the ground; Manila in flames."

Monday (evening)—Martial law proclaimed in Madrid.

DEWEY A UNION LEAGUER.

ELECTED AN HONORARY MEMBER OF THE CLUB-ON THE PLATFORM OF THE OLYMPIA, MR. ROOT SAYS.

Rear-Admiral Dewey was elected an honorary member of the Union League Club last night unanimously and enthusiastically. It was a regular meeting of the club. The announcement was made that at a meeting of the Executive Committee held on the evening of May 11 it was decided to offer Admiral Dewey's name as an honorary member. Elihu Root, president of the club, made a bright and happy speech in seconding the motion. He said in part:

said in part:

This club is glad to henor Admiral Dewey, It pays to him the same homage and tribute that it paid to General Grant, General Sherman, General Sheridan, General Hancock, Admiral Farragut, Admiral Porter, Admiral Rogers and Admiral Bailey, I understand that Admiral Dewey was elected an honorary member of a club the other night upon the theory that he is a Democrat. While I am inclined to doubt that and believe that, by inclination and tradition, the Admiral is a Republican, yet I do not wish to make that a condition of our action. I think that the platform of the flagship Olympis of the Asiatic Squadrop is broad enough to over this case, and it is for nis unflinching stand on that platform that we are proud to place his name on the club roll as an honorary member.

The motion was enthusiastically adopted. The motion was enthusiastically adopted

Joseph H. Choate made an eloquent address in memory of the late Thomas C. Acton, who for thirty-four years was a member of the club, and at the time of his death was an honorary member A set of resolutions was unanimously adopted at presented. The following new members were

WILLIAM R. HEATH, No. 29 Broadway.

SAMUEL D. STYLES, No. 77 Eighth-ave.
A. R. PEACOCK, Pittsburg, Petn.
GEORGE W. MUNRO, No. 17 Vandewater-st.
CHARLES A. SMITH, No. 62 West Fifty-fixth-st.
FRANK COLT JOHNSON, No. 110 Worth-st.
RUFUS E. HOLMES West Winsted, Conn.
CHARLES A. GOOLD, No. 66 Broadway.
CHARLES A. DRAPER, No. 56 Beaver-st.
GEORGE M. THORNTON, Pawtucket, R. I.
NATHANNEL WITHERELL, No. 100 Broadway.
DWIGHT'S RICHARDSON, No. 132 Bemsen-st., Broadway.

#### JOHN E. SEARLES ILL.

NURSES IN CONSTANT ATTENDANCE ON THE TREASURER OF THE SUGAR TRUST

The absence of John E. Searles, president of the Brooklyn Church Society, from the twentieth anniversary exercises of the organization at the Flest fact that Mr. Searles has been seriously ill at his home, in St. Marks-ave., Brooklyn, for the last two days, and that his condition was so had yesterday that nurses were almost constantly in attendance upon him. Last night it was said that his condi-tion was somewhat improved, but that he had a temperature of 163 part of the day, and was still an extremely sick man.

American Sugar Refining Company, had his busi-ness cares added to on Tuesday by the tragic death at Rosiyn of Charles F. Havemeyer, a mem-ber of the Sugar Trust, and to an extent a busi-ness associate of Mr. Searles. The death of Mr. Havemeyer was a great shock to Mr. Searles and has illness seems to have dated from that occur-

Mr. Searies is a vigorous man, and the areas in unusual thing with him. He rebelled when his family physician told him that he would have to stay indoors. He transacted a large amount of business over the telephone, but this is as far as his physician will allow him any latitude. His family is in hopes of seeing his complete restoration to health within the next few days.

# LIFTING THE BARNARD DEBT.

AN OFFER OF \$25.00) CONDITIONED ON THE RAISING OF THE OTHER \$15.000 BY OCTOBER 2

The Tribune published, some months ago, an appeal from ex-Mayor Hewitt asking for gifts for the purpose of wiping out the debt of \$100,000, in-curred by the trustees of Barnard College, for the equipment of the new property of the college. The letter was in part as follows

letter was in part as follows:

Having consented to accept temporarily the position of chairman of the Board of Trustees of
Barnard College, made vacant by the death of
the lamented Dr. Arthur Brooks, I have necessarily become familiar with the financial condition
of the institution. I am amazed at the acmievements of the last three years. A stately structure
has been reared on a site of unapproachable excellence. This magnificent property is practically
completed, without an incumbrance of any kind,
and it only remains to raise the modest sum of
\$100,000 in order to cover the cost of equipment
and of loudinging the preliminary outlay of getting and it only remains to raise the modest sum of the control of equipment and of liquidating the preliminary outlay of getting the institution in full working order. Farnard College his thos in five years made greater progress than Columbia College achieved in the first fifty years of its existence. I regard this result as a minaculous success, and it will be a reproach to the citizens of New-York if, even for a short time, the work of Barnard College should be hampered for need of the small amount required to place it in the position of comparative independence. I therefore recommend that an appeal be made at once to the large-hearted men and women of New-York to contribute the sum of \$100,000 necessary for the fulfillment of the plans now actually in operation.

In response to this appeal the sum of \$23,000 had Those who promised this sum are ex-Mayor Hewitt, Mrs. Jacob H. Schiff, Morris K. Jesup, Mrs. W. H. Osborn, Mrs. Richard T. Auchmuty, Mrs. Seth Low, Mrs. Oliver H. Payne, Mrs. John S. Kennedy, Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer, Miss Mabel Slade, Mrs. Henry Villard, Mrs. H. Fairfield Osborn, James A. Constable, Percy R. Pyne, Miss Annie B. Jennings

Henry Villard, Mrs. H. Fairfield Osborn, James A. Constable, Percy R. Pyne, Miss Anne B. Jennings and two anonymous persons.

The understanding under which these subscribers to the fund promised their gifts was that the balance should be raised by May I. Owing, however, to the circumstance that George Plimpton, the treasurer, has been away from home during a great part of the winter, and also on account of the war, an extension of time has been granied. Yesterday a woman, who wishes to remain anonymous, offered to give the sum of \$55.00, provided the balance of the \$60.000 is raised by October 3 next. This leaves \$2.000 still required, and the trustees of the institution are naturally most anxious that this amount shall be raised by the time specified.

Mrs. Alfred Meyer, one of the original Board of Managers of Barnard College, was seen by a Tribune reporter yesterday. She said that if the sum now owing could be raised the college could take care of itself in the future. There had been a number of unavoidable expenses in the last year, which had made it necessary to incur the debt. The tunnel between the Columbia and Barnard buildings had, for instance, cost \$7.000, but as the result of this tunnel Barnard obtained its heat and light from Columbia free of expense. Then, while two of the buildings which had been presented to the college had been furnished by their donors, the furniture and fittings of the third building were paid for by the trustees.

# WAR NEWS THAT WASN'T NEWS.

STORIES WHICH WOULD BE INTERESTING I ONLY THEY WERE TRUE.

A dispatch to "The London Telegraph" announced that Admiral Sampson's fleet had met the Cape Verd squadron and that the encounter resulted in a crushing defeat for the Spaniards. Secretary Long said yesterday that he had received no word from Admiral Sampson. London newspapers made statements to the effect that three of the European Ambassadors at Wash-

ington protested against an extension of war in the Philippines. The State Department says it has not received any representations of this kind. Reports in London to the effect that Germany intended to take a hand in the disposition of the

Philippines have received a semi-official denial in The North German Gazette,"

The Government is said to be uncertain as to the location of the Cape Verd fleet. Reports from the North Atlantic tend to show that Spanish torpedo-boats have been sighted off the Banks of Newfoundland, but stories of Spanish warships have

usurped the place of the sea serpent this year. Spain announces that a force of ten thousand men is being prepared at once to expel Admiral Dewey from the Philippines. Seven transports, it is said will take them to their destination, and a powerful has returned to Cadiz, of what will this powerfu squadron consist? Naval officers at Washington ridicule the idea that Spain would leave her own

#### coast defenceless to recover her possessions in the RAINBOW CLOSES A BRIEF STORM.

It was almost too much to expect another please ant day yesterday, for the elements have been ex-ceedingly tearful of late, although why the American elements should be tearful for a whole year after the victory at Manila is hard to say, and when the clouds began to gather yesterday afternoon it occasioned small remark. fell heavily for half an hour, the storm was of brief duration, and it was worth all the wet streets and steaming pavements to see the unusually beau-tiful rainbow that appeared in the east. The arc was unbroken from one end to the other, and it was accampanied by a ruddy sunset over the Orange Mountains.

MR. GLADSTONE NOT IN PAIN. Hawarden, May 12 .- Mr. Gladstone, though weak is not suffering pain to-day.